EXHIBIT A

I	O2CANEWC	lied 03/2//24
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
3	NEW YORKERS AGAINST CONGESTION PRICING TAX, et al.,	
4		
5	Plaintiff,	24.6' 267. (1.71.)
6	V •	24 Civ. 367 (LJL)
7	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, et al.,	
8		Conference
9	Defendants.	
10	x x	
11		
12	ELIZABETH CHAN, ET AL.,	
13	Plaintiffs,	
14	V •	23 Civ. 10365 (LJL)
15	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION et al.,	
16		
17	Defendants.	
18	x	
19		New York, N.Y.
20		February 12, 2024 10:07 a.m.
21	Before:	10.07 a.m.
		TAMAN
22	HON. LEWIS J.	
23		District Judge
24		
25		

1	APPEARANCES	
2	LAW OFFICES OF JACK L. LESTER Attorneys for Plaintiff New Yorkers Against Congestion	
3	Pricing Tax BY: JACK L. LESTER	
4		
5	STEPOE LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff Chan, et al.	
67	BY: ALAN KLINGER DINA KOLKER DAVID KAHNE	
8	KAPLAN HECKER & FINK LLP Attorneys for Defendant TBTA, et al.	
9	BY: ROBERTA ANN KAPLAN GABRIELLE TENZER	
10	GADRIEDE TENZER	
11	SIVE, PAGET & RIESEL, P.C. Attorneys for Defendant TBTA, et al.	
12	BY: MARK CHERTOK ELIZABETH KNAUER	
13	NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL	
14 15	Attorneys for Defendant NYS Department of Transportation BY: ANDREW FRANK	
16	NEW YORK CITY LAW DEPARTMENT Attorneys for Defendant NYC Department of Transportation	
17	BY: NATHAN TAYLOR	
18	DOJ-USAO Attorneys for Defendant US Department of Transportation,	
19	FHA, et al. BY: ZACHARY BANNON	
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

24

25

MTA and related defendants.

1 (Case called) 2 MR. LESTER: Good morning, Judge. Jack Lester for the 3 plaintiffs. 4 THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Lester. 5 MR. KLINGER: Good morning, your Honor. Alan Klinger 6 from Steptoe for the Chan plaintiffs. 7 THE COURT: Good morning. MR. KAHNE: Good morning, your Honor. David Kahne 8 also from Steptoe for the plaintiffs. 9 10 MS. KOLKER: Good morning. Dina Kolker from Steptoe 11 for plaintiffs and Chan plaintiffs. 12 THE COURT: For the defendants? 13 MR. BANNON: Zach Bannon from the U.S. Attorney's 14 Office for the federal defendants. 15 MR. TAYLOR: Nathan Taylor with the New York City Law Department for the New York City Department of Transportation. 16 17 MR. FRANK: Andrew Frank from the New York State 18 Attorney General's Office on behalf of the State Department of 19 Transportation. 20 MS. KNAUER: Elizabeth Knauer from Sive Paget & Riesel 21 for the MTA and TBTA defendants. 22 MR. CHERTOK: Mark Chertok also from Sive, Paget & Riesel for MTA, TBTA, and TMRB. 23

MS. KAPLAN: Roberta Kaplan from Kaplan Hecker for the

THE COURT: Good morning. So there are two counsel for the MTA; is that correct?

MS. KAPLAN: There are, your Honor. Kaplan Hecker and Sive Paget.

THE COURT: Okay. So I scheduled this conference as a status conference and something of a scheduling conference for two cases that appear to me to be related — the 23cv10365 case and the 24cv367 case. I laid out an agenda for the conference in the order that I issued.

What I'd like to do is hear first from the plaintiffs, and for lack of a better way of organizing it, from the plaintiffs in the first filed case and then from the plaintiff in the later filed case about the case, what they want me to know about the case, about the plans that I should have for managing the case, the timing of any expected motions including the timing of the filing of the certified administrative record. I indicated the question of whether discovery is contemplated and then a position with respect to settlement. And then I'll go through with respect to the defendants the same set of questions.

I noted in my order that there are actions also challenging congestion pricing in the District of New Jersey and in the Eastern District of New York, and if anybody is able to give me an update on those cases and any effect those cases might have on this case, that would also be appreciated.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So why don't we start with the plaintiff in the first filed case.

MR. KLINGER: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

As we indicated in our letter to the Court, we've only recently been retained here, but we've been working on it since. Our intention as to your first point is to amend the pleading to add certain allegations about the attempted involvement by the Chan plaintiffs in the process to perform the environmental review and how that was stymied. Your Honor asked about the overall nature of the case. This case, in essence, challenges the Federal Highway Authority's approval of congestion pricing with a finding of no significant impact. The claim here is the plaintiffs in this case, they're not against congestion pricing. We wanted to make that clear. We don't think that there was appropriate environmental review The acronym goes by FONSI, finding of no done here. significant impact, we challenge that. And the significant basis for that, your Honor, is a sister federal agency, the When the EPA commented, the EPA said that they were not EPA. convinced that there was no significant impact and they recommended that there be additional studies done because whereas the congestion pricing plan will divert traffic from the Manhattan business district and will presumably ease some congestion and some air pollution there, the findings of the federal agencies reviewing this acknowledge that because of

that diversion of traffic, there are going to be other areas where the congestion will get worse, the air pollution will get worse, there will be safety issues.

The core group of the present plaintiffs is Battery Park City, which Battery Park City, your Honor, is right adjacent to one of the exempted thoroughfares. So there will be a lot more traffic and there will be resulting increased air pollution, noise pollution, and other aspects right there where 10,000 people reside. And it's not just 10,000 people. There are five public schools in the area. There are playgrounds in the area that will all be impacted.

And what we are asking for, your Honor, is that there actually be an environmental impact statement performed, which is typically what happens in tolling cases around the country. And here we don't really have to guess at the motivation of what happened because defendants laid it out for us. They said that — they say and it's now the head of the MTA who is in a — I think chief department officer at the time, came and reported that they worked it out with the Federal Highway Administration that the environmental review is going to be fast tracked. That's the actual language that is used.

And so that we say, your Honor -- you'll hear from defendants that there were thousands of pages in the record. There are thousands of pages in the record, but quantity doesn't equal quality in terms of the nature of the review.

So that is what we are asking is, again, that there be a full environmental impact statement. And the other part where they've laid a road map for the challenge, your Honor, is that part of what you're supposed to do is consider other alternatives to see whether those alternatives can accomplish the goal without some of the deleterious effects. All the other alternatives were dismissed because they wouldn't raise enough money. That's what was going on here, your Honor. It isn't so much the congestion pricing as they want a billion dollars a year or 15 — to be able to fund a 15 billion—dollar capital project and that's why they swept away all the other alternatives that could reasonably accomplish the goal of reducing congestion, but not without the adverse impacts in Battery Park City.

Your Honor, just to jump ahead for a moment. We are cocounsel in the case in the Eastern District of New York. And so that we are all in favor of coordination of discovery. And we'll get to this last part about settlement in a minute, your Honor. But when you have that case, which also echoes with Mr. Lester, is that not only Battery Park City but other areas, South Bronx, northern part of Staten Island, the study that was done acknowledges that there's going to be significant increased air pollution there. So, again, that's sort of the nuts of the basis of the challenge.

THE COURT: Let me ask you about your reference to an

amended complaint. How do you propose to amend the complaint, and when do you intend to file your amended complaint?

MR. KLINGER: Your Honor, we would like to file it within two weeks from today so as not to delay matters.

THE COURT: And what can I expect in terms of the nature of the amendments?

MR. KLINGER: Nature of the amendments will spell out more the attempts from this group to have the concerns of Battery Park City addressed in the record. And, your Honor, as best as we can tell, and we haven't been in the case that long, but as the best we can tell — there's no discussion of Battery Park City and the impact there — sorry, your Honor — whereas there is discussion about impacts in other communities.

Battery Park City is 92 acres, 10,000 people.

THE COURT: Help me with how the efforts of I guess your clients to be heard and the fact that they were not heard, at least to the extent that you claim they should have been, adds to your claim. How is that relevant to your claim as to whether an environmental impact statement should have been prepared?

MR. KLINGER: Because, your Honor, it would go to the fact that significant issues weren't addressed. So that when you have a FONSI where it says that there's no significant issues, no significant impact, how can they conclude that, your Honor, when they didn't even look at what the issues are that

are relevant to the plaintiff group?

THE COURT: Did that group submit -- I take it there was a notice and comment period, correct?

MR. KLINGER: Yes, there was, your Honor, and yes, they did.

THE COURT: And so what is it that you claim didn't happen during the notice and comment period that should have happened? I guess what I'm trying to figure out is what your allegations are going to add to what I can read in the administrative record and the arguments you can make from that.

MR. KLINGER: Your Honor, an assessment of the actual impact would be for air pollution, noise pollution, parking.

Part of the concerns are that you're going to hear from various groups of plaintiffs is that because of diversion of traffic — and here traffic will be diverted because the West Side

Highway — West Street, West Side Highway is an exempted thoroughfare — that since there's going to be more traffic going through there, it is going to add to the deterioration of air quality, noise pollution, and other safety hazards.

THE COURT: And we may be talking past each other. Wouldn't all of that be in the comments that your client submitted to the agency?

MR. KLINGER: But, your Honor, what our clients wouldn't have is whether these concerns were actually examined or looked at by the federal agency that's performing the

environmental review. That's what we're seeking to ascertain.

THE COURT: So what is it that the allegations will add to what's already in the complaint?

MR. KLINGER: That, your Honor, the allegations would --

THE COURT: And in the administrative record.

MR. KLINGER: Yes. They would add for us to be able to assess or show the absence of any consideration of the issues that are relevant to Battery Park City residents.

THE COURT: And you're saying that that would be established from the administrative record and you think it's not sufficiently pled in the existing complaint?

MR. KLINGER: Yes. And I want to add to the particulars of that, your Honor, we're also under discussion about whether to add two claims for relief that were brought in the Eastern District, the action in the Eastern District of New York.

THE COURT: What are those?

MR. KLINGER: A violation of the Green Amendment, which is the state provision that speaks to the need to consider environmental impact. That, your Honor, I feel comfortable saying at this stage we will be adding. We are looking, your Honor, at claims under the Dormant Commerce Clause and the right to travel, to see whether those would be appropriate here. We don't want to add them, your Honor, as a

knee-jerk reaction, but we're trying to assess that working
with a plaintiff's group.

THE COURT: Okay. On the assumption that we establish a schedule for you to file an amended complaint two weeks from today, what would the next steps be in this case from your perspective?

MR. KLINGER: Well, our next steps would be to proceed to discovery. I have a feeling you're going to hear about motions to dismiss. But we would --

THE COURT: Why would there be discovery in this case?

It's a case where the challenges are under the APA and NEPA,

and why is any discovery necessary beyond what's in the

administrative record, and what is the discovery?

MR. KLINGER: One of the areas we would wish to explore is the reaction to the defendants to the EPA submission saying that they thought the environmental review is inadequate and discussions of that nature.

THE COURT: That doesn't quite answer my question.

That answers half the question, which is the question of what you're seeking. Is that through depositions?

MR. KLINGER: First, it would be document requests, your Honor, and then we would assess that.

THE COURT: And then why would that be appropriate given the nature of the challenges in this case?

MR. KLINGER: Well, I think it's relevant, your Honor,

whether the reaction from the reviewing agency, the reaction to --

THE COURT: No, no, I guess in a case where -- let's put aside for the moment the Dormant Commerce Clause and the state claim. Under the APA claim and the NEPA claim, what would any discovery be permissible if you're challenging the lawfulness of an agency action? Isn't the record appropriately limited to what is in the administrative record?

MR. KLINGER: We would assess, your Honor, again, as we get further into the case.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. You want to go through the other items in my list.

MR. KLINGER: Yes, surely, your Honor.

As we expressed in the -- the Chan group of plaintiffs are amenable to a settlement conference. We can fill your Honor in and combine two of the things that you asked about that the -- it was the magistrate judge right in the Eastern District of New York asked the same questions as your Honor, and we accepted and were responsible for combining all the responses from the various defendants. I mean, some of them are plainly here today. And I think I have this right, your Honor, is whereas the defendants were not interested in settlement of an individual case, I think everyone agreed that they would be willing to participate in a conference having to do with -- if it was a global settlement. And, your Honor,

defense counsel can speak --

THE COURT: Yeah, I'll hear from them.

MR. KLINGER: So that would be -- so, again, I do think a global settlement conference is something we would be interested in for Chan --

THE COURT: And I presume if there's interest in that, the plaintiffs would organize that or the defendants and it would be in front of the magistrate judge for the Eastern District. Have you given thought to that? From my perspective, I'm indifferent to how you structure your settlement discussions. I would help to facilitate it if there's interest in me doing so.

MR. KLINGER: Your Honor, the Chan plaintiff, since we also represent the -- we're cocounsel in the Eastern District matter, we are in the United Federation of Teachers and some of the other parties there, we would be happy to coordinate if there was to be a global settlement conference. I can represent that we've spoken with cocounsel in the Eastern District of New York action and there will be -- we have told the Court there that we would be willing to participate in a global settlement. And, your Honor, we would be, I mean, indifferent is probably not the right word, and we would be willing to participate either under the auspices of your Honor or the judge in the Eastern District of New York. And if it made a difference to defense counsel, we would be happy to

speak to them about that.

THE COURT: Let me ask you the other questions that I've got.

Since you mentioned that you are cocounsel in the Eastern District of New York or counsel in the Eastern District of New York, has there been a schedule set in that case for motions? And more broadly, how in your view should I manage this case so that I'm not replicating what is being done by judges in other districts?

MR. KLINGER: Your Honor, the initial settlement conference in that case is this coming Friday.

THE COURT: That's initial status conference?

MR. KLINGER: Yes. And they have sought information very similar to what your Honor did in your order.

THE COURT: Okay. Have you given any thought to coordination between the cases? If there are going to be similar motions filed in each, it's obviously a question I'm going to ask defense counsel, but from plaintiff's perspective, why is — maybe you're the earliest filed case among all of the districts. I don't know the answer to that. But what efficiency is there in having cases filed in the Southern District of New York, the Eastern District of New York, and the District of New Jersey that seem to involve the identical legal issues with an identical administrative record?

MR. KLINGER: Yes. And, I mean, so what was done with

the District of New Jersey was there was a stipulated administrative record and we would -- we will be in consultation with plaintiff's attorney there to see about their willingness to be involved if there is a global settlement conference. That case, your Honor, is the most advanced of all. I believe there have been summary judgment motions filed in that case.

THE COURT: Do you have a position as to whether I should stay any action in this case pending the outcome of motions in that case?

MR. KLINGER: We would need to discuss that with our client and then with counsel.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KLINGER: But, your Honor, back to your prior question, we would certainly be interested in coordinating discovery among the matters. There is no reason -- if discovery is to be had, there's no reason that it has to be replicated in three or four different places.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let me hear from Mr. Lester.

MR. LESTER: Good morning.

THE COURT: Mr. Lester, how does your case differ from the case that Mr. Klinger is handling?

MR. LESTER: Well, it differs in two respects. First, we represent environmental justice communities, East Harlem,

South Bronx, Lower East Side. Those communities will be suffering from traffic diversion, and environmental impact statement, it called for mitigation that was not accomplished. Because they did the FONSI, they did not have to do mitigation, come up with alternatives, and that would be required for those communities.

So our case differs --

THE COURT: I'm not sure I hear a difference other than you've got a different group of clients.

MR. LESTER: Right. But we highlight that issue as opposed to their case, which emphasizes Battery Park City.

THE COURT: Now, I've noticed that you also have class allegations in your case.

MR. LESTER: Yes, and that's the other difference.

THE COURT: Are you contemplating moving for class certification, and what is the efficiency or justification for bringing this as a class action rather than on behalf of the individuals that you've got? I guess I can understand maybe from the defendant's perspective there would maybe be an advantage that they could bind everybody. But from the plaintiff's perspective, why is this being done as a class action?

MR. LESTER: Well, if there are alternatives and mitigation, we want that to apply to the community in general. So, for example, South Bronx has certain needs that the Lower

East Side may not have or East Harlem. So by bringing it as a class action, we have representative plaintiffs and, therefore, any remedy could apply to the class.

THE COURT: And is it your position that that wouldn't be the case if the case goes forward with the individual plaintiffs that you've got who are members of each of these different communities?

MR. LESTER: Well, it's possible that if we had a declaratory judgment on behalf of one individual that applied to the entire class, that that would be appropriate. But I think as a prophylactic measure to bring it as a class action creates some extra viability and there would be notice to the class. There could be monetary damages that would have to apply to the class as well.

THE COURT: What's the nature of -- give me a moment.

MR. LESTER: So, for example --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I don't see in your complaint a request for monetary damages. I do see requests for various types of declaratory relief and injunctive relief and for the payment of costs. Is there something I'm missing?

MR. LESTER: I think we request certain monitoring that should occur and that could be unique to each community.

THE COURT: Okay. But you're not seeking monetary damages at this point?

MR. LESTER: Well, in order to accomplish monitoring,

it would probably have to be some compensation, some appropriation of funds.

THE COURT: Well, in other words, am I correct in understanding that the monitoring, if I ordered it, would have to be paid for by the defendants, but that you're not seeking monetary relief on behalf of members of the class?

MR. LESTER: Correct.

THE COURT: That's correct?

MR. LESTER: Correct.

THE COURT: So how do you propose to prosecute this case? Are you going to be seeking discovery? Do you have a view with respect to how I coordinate it with the case that was filed by Mr. Klinger? Why don't you address those issues.

MR. LESTER: Well, I think the administrative record is fairly complete. I mean --

THE COURT: I understand it's also pretty lengthy.

MR. LESTER: Right. So the issue there for us is that in the record, the EPA indicated that there should be a full environmental impact statement, and there should be mitigation, there should be alternatives. But the FONSI, in contradiction to the facts laid out by the environmental assessment, contradicted the facts. So I think in terms of the record, we're pretty confident that we could base our case and win a motion for summary judgment based on the record. But insofar as plaintiffs in the companion case endeavor into discovery, we

would cooperate and join with that.

THE COURT: Anything else I should know from your perspective?

MR. LESTER: Well, I think in terms of a global settlement, we're certainly allied with the other plaintiffs. We think it should be handled efficiently in one jurisdiction. All the plaintiffs should be joined under one roof as it were. I mean, it doesn't pay to have inconsistent verdicts and inconsistent judgments. That would not encourage judicial economy.

THE COURT: And what about coordination of the cases with the Eastern District and the District of New Jersey and the question of whether I should stay any action in this case pending a decision by the District of New Jersey? You do seem to be something of a latecomer to this litigation.

MR. LESTER: Again, we would take that under advisement, consult with the other plaintiffs and my client.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LESTER: But I do want to emphasize we have one additional issue. There's currently public hearings through the TMRB, the Transit Mobility Review Board, and they're governed by the State Administrative Procedure Act. And we have many plaintiffs who are small business people, employees of small businesses, and they will be economically and financially harmed, and the state administrative procedure

calls for an evaluation of economic impacts. And the failure of the EIS process to do that requires that the final environmental assessment take into account the financial and economic impacts. And, therefore, there would have to be a supplemental EIS.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LESTER: So that's an additional claim that we have.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

MR. LESTER: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. I'll hear from whoever on the defense side wants to go first. It would be helpful for somebody on the defense side, maybe at the beginning, to lay out the contemplated timetable for the implementation of congestion pricing. I'm aware that that has been laid out in a case in the District of New Jersey, but I haven't heard it firsthand and I think that will help frame the handling of this. Ms. Kaplan.

MS. KAPLAN: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.

So let me just touch on that and touch on kind of the landscape right now of the various cases, your Honor.

Your Honor has it exactly right. There are two cases in the District of New Jersey, there are two cases before your Honor, and there's a case in the Eastern District. We have told Mr. Klinger that we intend to move to change venue for the

Eastern District case to move it to your Honor. We think it makes no sense to have a case in the SDNY and the EDNY at the same time. The cases are the same; the facts, the law is the same, as your Honor as pointed out.

THE COURT: How quickly do you contemplate making that motion in the Eastern District? I gather you've got a conference coming up later this week.

MS. KAPLAN: We would file it today, your Honor, but we're waiting to hear back from Mr. Klinger on a motion schedule. That's what Judge Gujarati requires before you file a motion. So as soon as he gets back to us with a motion schedule, it's ready to go and file that as soon as possible. And we actually think they should consent to that given that they're counsel to both cases.

But, in addition to that, your Honor, you said before that you're a latecomer to the case.

THE COURT: I didn't -- maybe I personally am a latecomer. I also meant to say that Mr. Lester seems to be a latecomer.

MS. KAPLAN: I'm a little bit of a latecomer, too, your Honor. But with respect to New Jersey, I would say that you're a latecomer, but you're not a latecomer. And the reason for that, your Honor, is because the New Jersey case has been through four judges I think. The judge who's the current judge on the case, Judge Conner, was recently assigned -- Gordon,

excuse me -- was recently assigned. It is true that summary judgment is fully briefed in that case and is sub judice, but the judge is almost as much of a newcomer to the issues in these cases as your Honor is.

In terms of the timetable for our clients, let me be very clear. The law that require there to be congestion pricing was passed in the State of New York in 2019. We're now five years past that point. Our client, understandably, your Honor, feels a great responsibility to implement the congestion pricing plan their people have worked on these past many years as soon as possible. Our hope is to do so in June of this year. And, as you can imagine, your Honor, given what I've already said, from our client's perspective, what they want is expediency and finality. They would like a decision and they would like to move forward.

And that takes me -- I'm going to let my environmental counsel respond to any questions about environmental law, your Honor, because I'm not even going to pretend to know what I'm talking about there. But let me say that with respect to settlement, given what I've already said, your Honor must be able to imagine what we're thinking. We certainly would want there to be finality. If a global settlement process led to finality for our clients, that would be great. There are claims that have been filed in some of the actions or are contemplated being filed in these actions, constitutional

claims under right to travel, Dormant Commerce Clause that probably aren't ripe yet. So we would have to figure out finality on that end to settle, but that is very much in our interest if we can get it. The only other thing I would add before environmental issues —

THE COURT: Maybe, Ms. Kaplan, I assume you'll touch on what are in some ways related issues, sort of how to manage the cases across the districts. You answered that in part with respect to the Eastern District of New York, and then the question of class certification, which as to the APA claims, the administrative claims, seems to me to make very little sense. But it may actually with respect to the Dormant Commerce Clause claims have more sense to it. I don't know if you've given any thought to how to structure — how I should structure things, how things should be structured so as to achieve what I would hope would be everybody's goals of efficiency and expediency.

MS. KAPLAN: So our current thinking again, your Honor, subject to my colleagues, would be that in the -- that the EDNY case get moved here, and then that here we would file a motion for summary judgment. We agree with your Honor that there's no discovery in connection with the environmental claims, a motion for summary judgment on the administrative record, so the administrative record is before your Honor in the Chan case.

If there are constitutional claims or other claims			
that are pled that are unripe, we would move to dismiss those			
claims as unripe at this point in time. If they become ripe,			
once the plan is implemented, we could deal with that then, but			
we don't think there's any necessity for class now because the			
claims just aren't ripe in terms of the constitutional or other			
related claims that they talked about. We would like to do			
that as quickly as possible. We don't think there would have			
to be a lot. And, again, I'm going to defer to my			
environmental colleagues, but we're basically ready to move for			
all intents and purposes because we've already done it once in			
New Jersey. And then in terms of global settlement, the one			
THE COURT: And let me interrupt you again for a			
second because after looking at your colleague, you added what			
may or may not be an important caveat, which is summary			
judgment in the Chan case. Explain that to me and, if that's			
what happens, what I do with respect to the New Yorkers Against			
Congestion Pricing.			
MS. KAPLAN: Yeah. One thing I know, your Honor, is			
when to speak and when not to speak, so I'm going to defer to			
my environmental colleagues.			

THE COURT: All right. I'll call on you, Ms. Kaplan, with respect to the rest.

You'll identify yourself again for the record.

MR. CHERTOK: Perhaps we should back up a couple of

brought under the National Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA.

Plaintiffs allege that the environmental assessment and the resulting finding of no significant impact were inadequate.

What they don't say is that there were extensive studies of traffic patterns that would result from congestion pricing over a 28-county area, which by definition included Battery Park, the Lower East Side, the Bronx, and other areas of New York State, as well as New Jersey and Connecticut.

That study went over for four years. So this notion of a fast track is vernacular. There is no fast track when it comes to a federal agency doing environmental studies, as your Honor is probably well aware.

Their claim is that there's a need for discovery because EPA commented and there was no response to those comments. That's just simply wrong. EPA signed off on the final environmental assessment. So the notion that you need discovery is a nonstarter, and an administrative record would show whatever EPA said, in any event.

The issue about the environmental justice communities that Mr. Lester mentioned, there were extensive studies of potential impacts on such communities in basically a 12-county area, including all the areas which Mr. Lester mentioned. There was a discussion of whether there could be impacts on communities that were already burdened by historic land use

decisions that are unrelated to the project. And the project includes a discussion of potential impacts and includes mitigation, \$155 million worth of mitigation in these areas. So the notion that there was no study and no mitigation is simply belied by the administrative record. And the notion that there is no alternatives fails on a very fundamental point.

The purpose of the project as set forth in the legislation is two-fold. One is to limit and reduce congestion in the most crowded urban area in the country, New York City, in particularly the central business district; and, secondly, to guarantee a source of income for the MTA for transit improvements. And those theories go hand in hand. So the notion that because alternatives were excluded, for example, because they could not raise sufficient funds, is perfectly appropriate and well settled under environmental and NEPA cases.

So with that basic background, without getting too much into the merits, the Chan case has a single NEPA claim, and the administrative record will demonstrate, as your Honor noted, whether or not the Chan plaintiffs commented on the draft and environmental assessment, which was subject to a 44-day comment period.

Second, that claim is the only claim right now in the Chan case. So let me switch for a moment to the other case,

the New Yorkers case. There's a NEPA claim there. That claim is time barred. Under the governing statutes, Section 139 of the Transportation Act, that claim had to be filed by November 27, 2023. So the word "latecomers" applies. That claim is time barred.

Second, there's a claim that there should have been some type of --

THE COURT: And is that claim essentially duplicative of the claim in the Chan case?

MR. CHERTOK: As best one could tell, but it claims various — the New Yorkers case is focused more on the Lower East Side. The Chan case is focused on the Lower West Side, but they both claim an inadequate assessment. But under the federal statutes, there's a notice issued in the Federal Register in June of last year — I think it was June — which required 150-day statute of limitations and that was not met.

There's a claim also --

THE COURT: I guess my question was going to the issues of -- if part of the objective is efficiency and expediency, I would want to make sure that whatever I resolve with respect to the Chan case, I wouldn't have to redo it in connection with the New Yorkers Against Congestion Pricing, Mr. Lester's case. So I could imagine requiring briefing on the statute of limitations question. Or if what you're saying is that the result of the Chan case, Chan is sufficiently

broadly pleaded that whatever I decide with respect to Chan would be dispositive with respect to the first cause of action under Mr. Lester's case, that also would address the question.

MR. CHERTOK: It's hard to tell the scope of the arguments that would be made in Chan because we haven't seen either an amended complaint, or more importantly, a summary judgment motion. But it would do two things. One, it would eliminate potential additional claims. And, two, I believe it would eliminate the class action claims because those claims appear to be based on the NEPA claims. So if there's no valid NEPA claim, then there should be no class action claim. Although, I don't think there is class action claim anyway under the APA, but put that aside for a moment.

The other claim that was raised under NEPA was the notion that there has to be some kind of a reassessment or supplement. As Ms. Kaplan indicated, we're currently in the middle of a review under the State Administrative Procedure Act for the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority to adopt a final tolling structure. In the EA, there was an evaluation of seven scenarios with different amounts of credits, different amounts of tolls, different exemptions, etc. And so when the final tolling structure is adopted, FHWA has already committed in the FONSI to reevaluate to — under the final tolling structure to make sure the conclusions of the FONSI remain valid. That cannot occur until there's a final tolling structure, ergo the

claim for that supplementation is also unripe.

THE COURT: Is there expected timing for those actions?

MR. CHERTOK: Yes, and I can give you that timing.

The hearings will be in late February, early March. And a decision by the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority Board is not expected before the end of March. Once that decision is made, then there will need to be a reevaluation. I cannot tell you how long FHWA would take. It depends on I think to the extent of the structure, the extent to which the toll structure may vary from the different scenarios that were evaluated. But that evaluation will take place expectedly during the April, May timeframe. And I'm giving you rough estimates, your Honor.

Then, after that, there will be -- in order for the tolling to commence, there needs to be an agreement between the project sponsors, that is, TBTA and the New York City and state Departments of Transportation with FHWA called the Value Pilot Pricing Agreement. I might have gotten those words inverted. The VPPP for short. Once that agreement is signed and effective, then the actual tolling can start. And as Ms. Kaplan indicated, that's not expected before the middle of June.

THE COURT: But that it would be implemented by the middle of June?

MR. CHERTOK: Not sooner than the middle of June

because there's not an exact timeframe by either the decision by the TBA Board, or more importantly, the extent and the timing of the reevaluation by FHWA. So there's no timeframe that's required. It could take fairly short. It could take a longer period of time. There's no way to tell.

THE COURT: The reason why I'm asking about the middle of June has to do with the timing of motions. I think it would be in the interest of everybody here, without any promises to be made by the Court, that if there is to be a holdup, it's not as a function of either the lawyers here not being sufficiently expeditious in their briefing and not giving me sufficient time to look at the papers.

MR. CHERTOK: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: So not earlier than the middle of June, but possibly sometime within the month of June if not a little bit afterwards.

MR. CHERTOK: Correct, your Honor. And that's the latest we have on a schedule. If it changes, obviously, we would inform the Court of that.

There is one other point I do want to make.

Mr. Lester includes a claim under the State Administrative

Procedure Act. The claim is that there should have been more extensive studies done on certain types of impacts on jobs, etc. That is based on the assumption that this is a rule making. And the MTA's position is that it is not a rule

making, it's a rate making, which does not require those type of studies even though some of them are already included in the environmental assessment. So that would be potentially a motion to dismiss under 12(b)(6).

THE COURT: So to get back to the question I asked

Ms. Kaplan, if your arguments are all right — and one of the

two of you can answer this — why wouldn't the appropriate way

to handle it be to tee up those issues in Mr. Lester's case at

the same time as summary judgment is filed with respect to the

earlier filed case so that —

MR. CHERTOK: We would propose to do that. Our goal is to have the most expeditious decision making that is reasonable. And in terms of the other claims that we think are not ripe, for example, the supplement claim and the claim for the Green Amendment, which is apparently going to be added, those all depend on a final tolling structure, including the Dormant Commerce Clause claim. So there's no reason to have those claims addressed now. And once there's a decision under NEPA on the adequacy of the FONSI, then those matters may be moot, or more likely in our view, they can then proceed. But you can't really determine what the impacts are until there's a final tolling structure and a reevaluation by the FHWA.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. KAPLAN: If it makes sense, your Honor, what we would propose to do is attempt to negotiate or consult with our

adversaries about a global schedule. Some issues, as you heard my colleague say, would require motions to dismiss, some would require — since you need the administrative records for summary judgment, there's no reason those couldn't be made on the same schedule because, as we have said, discovery here we think would be inappropriate at this stage. And if the parties can't agree, we can come back to your Honor on that, but I think we're on the same page getting this done all together, as quickly, expeditiously, and efficiently as possible.

THE COURT: And, Ms. Kaplan, with respect to the Chan case, as to which I hear you talking about a motion for summary judgment, do I need an answer in those cases before you proceed to summary judgment, just as a procedural matter?

MS. KAPLAN: In the New Jersey case, your Honor, there were no answers before -- but we don't need an answer here.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. KAPLAN: We waive that. The only other thing I wanted to touch on, your Honor, that you asked is global settlement. I just wanted to correct the record slightly. In the New Jersey case, there have been settlement discussions, court-ordered settlement discussions, under the auspices of the magistrate judge there, Wettre. It may make sense — and she's quite familiar with some of these issues — if there were to be a global settlement procedure, to at least have her involved because she's been dealing with this already for some time.

MR. CHERTOK: And I would add one point, your Honor, about the New Jersey case so it's clear. The plaintiffs there all sought — the New Jersey plaintiffs sought to amend its complaint to add the Dormant Commerce Clause and right to travel claims, and the Court there denied that request to so move because it was unnecessary at this point to make a decision on that due to prematurity. It also stayed the other case which had class action — has class action claims for similar reasons. There was no reason to tie up the Court, and that could be a similar approach here, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah. But my understanding from the New Jersey case is that one of the two cases before the judge was significantly progressed, there was summary judgment motions fully submitted, and the other had just been filed. So this case is one in which there haven't been motions filed in either case. I mean, while one of the two cases was filed significantly earlier than the other, procedurally they're both at essentially the same stage; isn't that right?

MR. CHERTOK: That's correct in one sense. The later case, which has the class action, that case basically the plaintiff has indicated all it will do is submit a letter saying we agree with the NEPA claims brought by New Jersey and presumably participate in the oral argument, which is set for April at this point on that issue. But the class action aspect of that case has been stayed.

THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Kaplan, to the point of global settlement.

MS. KAPLAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Again, it's my preference not to get in the middle of that and really to try to structure motion practice and to decide the legal issues. I would assume that the MTA, as one of the largest if not the largest stakeholder here, would be well suited --

MS. KAPLAN: I think that's correct.

THE COURT: -- to coordinate with all of the interested parties to make sure that settlement discussions go forward; is that a fair assumption?

MS. KAPLAN: I think it's a fair assumption, your Honor. I think we're the only party that would be involved for sure in all the settlement discussions, so that makes complete sense, your Honor.

THE COURT: And when you offer to meet and confer with respect to a motion schedule, did you have a timetable in mind?

MS. KAPLAN: We had been talking preliminarily on our side, but we haven't talked with the other side. Again, we would want to tee it all up so it would be ready for your decision with a period of time in accordance with the mid-June dates we had been talking about.

THE COURT: I guess what I had in mind is by when would you be prepared to send me a letter with a proposed

schedule? What's your druthers?

MS. KAPLAN: Very shortly, your Honor. Within the next -- certainly this week, within the next couple days.

Honestly, to be quite honest, your Honor, we're coordinating with some vacation schedules for counsel. So as soon as we get that squared away and can talk to the other side, we can submit certainly, certainly by the end of this week.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. KAPLAN: And, again, I think summary judgment and motion to dismiss could essentially happen at the same time.

That's what happened in the case I litigated because these are essentially all the same issues here.

THE COURT: So is there anybody else for the MTA who feels the need to be heard?

Okay. And I think I heard from the Office of the Attorney General. Is that -- no, I didn't. Mr. Taylor, you represent -- I'm sorry, the gentleman next to Ms. Kaplan is also from Kaplan Hecker?

MR. CHERTOK: No. I'm from Sive, Paget & Riesel and we're cocounsel for MTA, TPA.

THE COURT: Got it. So let me now turn to Mr. Frank, to the New York Attorney General's Office, and then to the New York City Law Department to see what you have to add.

MR. FRANK: Good morning, your Honor. Not much to add. We agree with Mr. Chertok as to the general description

of the adequacy and thoroughness of the environmental review. So we do not believe that there are any flaws here that the Court could provide a relief on.

In terms of the litigation structure going forward, we buy and large agree with what Ms. Kaplan has laid out, either motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment, they could be done at the same time. We have not had a chance to talk — I've not had a chance to talk to my client in terms of whether we have a ground to dismiss the Chan case as opposed to just want to go straight to summary judgment. Particularly, since as we've just learned this morning some of the other claims may be added, the Dormant Commerce Clause, Green Amendment, right to travel. So I will need to talk to my client there.

Having said that, whatever the outcome might be, I would imagine that we will be able to work with counsel for the MTA and Triborough so that whatever we would like to do is not going to upset the apple cart and make the litigation any more time consuming than it needs to be. And one other thing I would need to confer with my client about is whether or not we waive an answer. And on both of those later points, I am not taking a position at this point as to, you know, what exactly we want to do. I just want to note for the Court that I will need to speak to my client about that. But I think those conversations could happen pretty soon and so we would be able to stay on the schedule that Ms. Kaplan has laid out for

getting more information to your court by the end of the week.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel for the law department, and then last but not least, the federal defendants.

MR. TAYLOR: Thank you, your Honor.

I'm Nathan Taylor for New York City Department of
Transportation. We agree with MTA that in the New Yorkers
Against Congestion Pricing case, that none of the causes of
action at this point can survive a motion to dismiss, and we
intend to make such a motion. We also agree that in the Chan
case, it would be appropriate to coordinate schedules for
summary judgment, but the city is prepared to participate in
any global discussions on either scheduling or global
settlement negotiations. We don't expect to play the lead role
in any of these discussions, but we are very happy to
participate. I also have not had a chance to speak with my
client on the issue of waiving an answer, but we'll also
provide that response soon.

THE COURT: All right. For the federal defendants?

MR. BANNON: Zach Bannon from the U.S. Attorney's

Office. I also have little to add and agree with everything

that's been said by cocounsel here and would say that if there

are going to be global settlement conversations, they likely

will not have detailed involvement from the federal defendants

on those conversations. In light of the EPA causes of action

here, we're of course happy to participate if the other parties

would like them but otherwise are happy with the schedule that's been laid out.

THE COURT: Okay. Before I turn back to the plaintiffs, I do have one thought that I wanted to share with the plaintiffs, and maybe it's a bit of a request also, which is, there are a lot of you, and I'm thinking about what it's going to look like if I have lengthy motion papers from each of you essentially repeating the same arguments. I'm not going to require you to file a single memorandum, unless you are willing to undertake that. You each have your own respective clients. But I am going to ask you when you meet and confer to meet and confer with respect to whether there is one party who might take the lead in making the arguments common to the defendants, and then others who would just be simply content with relying upon the arguments made by that party. If part of the objective is to get a quick decision, one way to make that difficult is for you each to file lengthy briefs.

So, Ms. Kaplan, that's on your to-do list.

MS. KAPLAN: Understood, your Honor. We will undertake that.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let me turn back to Mr. Klinger first.

Mr. Klinger, is there any way, first of all, that you can file your amended complaint by a week from today?

MR. KLINGER: We will endeavor to do so, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So the amended complaint will be filed by February 19. That will permit there to be some briefing with respect to the amended complaint.

Let me hear you about meeting and conferring with the plaintiffs and teeing up the motion practice. What I also have in mind is that if you have a request for discovery, teeing up whether discovery is appropriate at least with respect to the environmental law claims, the Dormant Commerce Clause claims, if you assert that they may not be ripe and obviously raise different issues with respect to discovery.

MR. KLINGER: They do, your Honor. And I want to just address one aspect of what was said earlier by MTA counsel.

We understand, your Honor, that this project has been out there for four years or so. On the other hand, what I think is being missed, your Honor, is that it wasn't until spring 2023 that the FONSI was put out. And, your Honor, it wasn't until mid-December, just recently, that the tolling program was put out that there was a decision made. And, your Honor, some of the issues that are in Mr. Lester's complaint, the claims, are in the Mulgrew and Staten Island present action in the Eastern District of New York. So we're familiar with the issues there and the notion, your Honor, one, that if the implication was that any of the plaintiffs' groups have been sitting on this and only at the last minute are coming in, it wasn't until December that the public knew what the actual plan

was going to be.

The other thing which is curious is you heard, your Honor, the acknowledgment from the defendants that there actually now has to be a reexamination now that there actually is a tolling plan, and there actually isn't even a tolling plan now because you have this subsequent comment period and hearing. So I'm not exactly sure how anything can be time barred.

THE COURT: I don't hear an argument being made that your complaint is time barred.

MR. KLINGER: Well, you're going to hear it in the Mulgrew case, your Honor, if that gets transferred here. But, your Honor, if you think about it, if the defendants were --

THE COURT: So, help me again. If the principal request is for declaratory and injunctive relief, isn't that relief ordered in one case going to be sufficient with respect to all cases? If I enjoin the congestion pricing plan for failure to have implemented an environmental impact statement, then, you know, whether the folks in New Jersey are going to be benefited from that or only the folks in the Lower East Side, it's a matter of indifference. The plan is still going to be suspended, so --

MR. KLINGER: You're right. That's right, your Honor. But the question is if you want to talk about efficiency, if -- look, the MTA has said, your Honor, not only did they say, you

know, in connection with the review that the MTA has heard from the Federal Highway Administration that they will be fast tracking the MTA's environmental process, which will certainly get the MTA moving forward towards being able to realize this source of funds and institute this congestion pricing, not only did they say that then, but what they've said, your Honor, now — and I'm not saying that this was with the advice of counsel — what they said now in response to all of the lawsuits that have been filed, they've said, your Honor, it's nothing to them, we're going forward. And, whatever, I'm not technologically savvy, whatever the mechanism is that will implement the tolling, they're going up around, all around the city right now. The MTA has basically said that, you know, it doesn't really matter, it's a foregone conclusion what is going to happen.

And I would believe, your Honor, that there will likely be -- but you can't say for sure -- that there's likely going to be a new wave of challenges when it comes out that they're not changing anything.

THE COURT: Let me interrupt you for a second because I do have a question for counsel for the MTA, which goes to the point of there being different cases.

I don't have any New Jersey residents I don't think in this case. If one of the arguments that would be made in New Jersey, or frankly for that matter made in the Eastern District

of New York, would be, Judge, don't look at the complaints that the administrative agency failed sufficiently to consider the New Jersey people or the people in the Eastern District because they're not plaintiffs in this case; is that the type of argument you imagine making? If so, it's sort of readily cured by having the plaintiffs in those cases join the case that's before me and that was timely filed.

MS. KAPLAN: Yes, your Honor. I mean, we agree to the extent that the New York cases, the cases involving people who live in New York, which is the EDNY case and the case before your Honor, should be decided together by one judge. It's just completely inefficient to do it any other way. To use a fancy legal phrase, your Honor, New Jersey is New Jersey. And that's happening in New Jersey right now. And, again, a newly assigned judge, but you know the status in those cases.

THE COURT: All right. Let me turn back to you,
Mr. Klinger. I apologize for interrupting you.

MR. KLINGER: No, your Honor. I think your Honor has the gist of what we are saying. I mean, there is a new comment period, and as of this date we actually don't have a congestion pricing plan.

THE COURT: No, I heard that. I understand that there is more work to be done before there is a plan that can go into effect.

MR. KLINGER: And the one thing, your Honor, which I

think I speak for Mr. Lester, correct me if I'm wrong, or our cocounsel in the Mulgrew case, what we don't want, your Honor, is to hear with all the claims that things aren't ripe yet.

That's what we're hearing, you're too late, you're too early, you're nowhere to be had. What we think would be quite unfair, your Honor, is to be told at some point in the future, the plan is so far advanced, how can you do anything about it. That's why we're here now. That's why we've brought the claims that we have in the Eastern District action, which is the Dormant Commerce Clause and the right to travel. We understand what defendants' arguments are going to be there, but we wanted to make sure that these issues are before not only the Court, but before the parties in connection with the supplemental review that they've acknowledged has to be undertaken.

THE COURT: And will you meet and confer with

Ms. Kaplan either right after this conference or certainly by
the end of the day today with respect to whether your position
with respect to transferring the Eastern District case to me,
or at least if you're not agreeing to that, to a motion
schedule so that the letter that I get at the end of this week
is one that would reflect either that there will be a motion
sub judice with respect to the Eastern District, or that
there's consent by both parties to moving the Eastern District
case here.

MR. KLINGER: The answer, your Honor, is I would just

ask until tomorrow because I have to reach cocounsel in addition to reaching our respective parties. But we will have -- we will have an answer to Ms. Kaplan tomorrow if that is all right.

MS. KAPLAN: Thank you, Mr. Klinger.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Klinger, anything I should hear from you -- I'm sorry, I meant Mr. Lester.

MR. LESTER: Thank you. I think two points. The State Administrative Procedure Act is intertwined with the NEPA review because the state's position, the MTA, and the Federal Highways' position, is that the FONSI is not finalized until they complete the SAPA review. So it has to be more than rate making. This is inextricably intertwined with the whole environmental review process. So the fact that they would on the one hand say NEPA has not been finalized because of the State Administrative Procedure Act, and then on the other hand say it's merely rate setting, I think is contradicted by the record and by their own statements.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LESTER: So I would just make that point in terms of statute of limitations and the ripeness argument.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm sure I'll hear more about that in opposition to defendants' motion.

MR. LESTER: Right. I mean, I knew we weren't getting into the merits today, but since they raised it, I thought I'd

respond.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Ms. Kaplan, by the end of the day on Friday you will submit to me a letter reflecting a proposal by the defendants, hopefully agreed to by the plaintiffs, with respect to motion practice on the two cases. I would appreciate you also, in addition to thinking about how to coordinate the motion papers so that they're not duplicative, thinking about something like what I understand is being done in the District of New Jersey, that in addition to the filing of the complete certified administrative record, that there be some process for identifying those portions of the administrative record that will be pertinent to the motions. And I assume from the plaintiffs' perspective, you're going to cooperate with the defendants on that?

MR. KLINGER: Certainly, your Honor.

MR. LESTER: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm obviously not going to judge the matter that's before Judge Gujarati in terms of the transfer issue. But the plaintiff in the New Jersey action, who's also plaintiff's counsel here, will meet and confer with Ms. Kaplan by the end of the day tomorrow with respect to the transfer issues.

There's no issue right now about discovery before me, but so I would encourage Mr. Klinger to tee that up quickly after the filing of an amended complaint. What I do have in

you.

mind is resolving the environmental law issues as expeditiously and efficiently as I can, and leaving, if there are Dormant Commerce Clause issues, leaving them out there to be litigated outside of the motion practice.

MR. KLINGER: Understood, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there anything else from plaintiffs that we should address today?

MR. LESTER: Yes, I think we probably also join in the Green Amendment issue, especially because we have these environmental justice communities that require special protection.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything --

MR. KLINGER: One last thing, your Honor, very quickly. And I just want to make clear to the Court the Eastern District action is heavily focused on Staten Island. If the client's decision is made not to consent to transfer, we understand that a motion would be made. We just don't want the Court to take any affront about your Honor's role.

THE COURT: I won't take any affront, and I'll leave it at that.

Anything else from the defendants' table?

MS. KAPLAN: Nothing, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Have a good day, everyone. Thank

(Adjourned)